YAKOBSON, Ye.V.

Technical and economic effectiveness of the standardization of vertical compressors at the "Compressor" Plant. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.9:59-63 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

YAKOBSON, Ye.V.

The AUU-400 ammonia refrigerating compressor without a cross-head. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.9:52-54 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

YAKORSON, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Large-panel housing construction combine in Vladivostok. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.6:244-246 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Vladivostok—Concrete plants)

SUSNIKOV, A.A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; GUZENKO, N.I.; YAKOBSON, Ye.Ye., inzh.

New developments in standard designing. Stroi. mat. 9 no.10:27 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Glavnyy inzh. instituta Giprostroyindustriya (for Susnikov). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera instituta Giprostroyindustriya (for Guzenko).

SUSNIKOV, A.A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; YAKOBSON, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Standardized (UTP-1) arch for the construction of enterprises of precast reinforced concrete products. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 9 no.10:446-449 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo instituta, Moskva.

L 17830-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 IJP(c) JD/
HM/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP4045725 S/0135/64/000/009/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Kurkumeli, A. A. (Engineer); Yakobson, Yu. A. (Engineer); Skopinov, Ya. N. (Engineer); Mokhovikov, Ye. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Welder for longitudinal welding of thin-wall sections

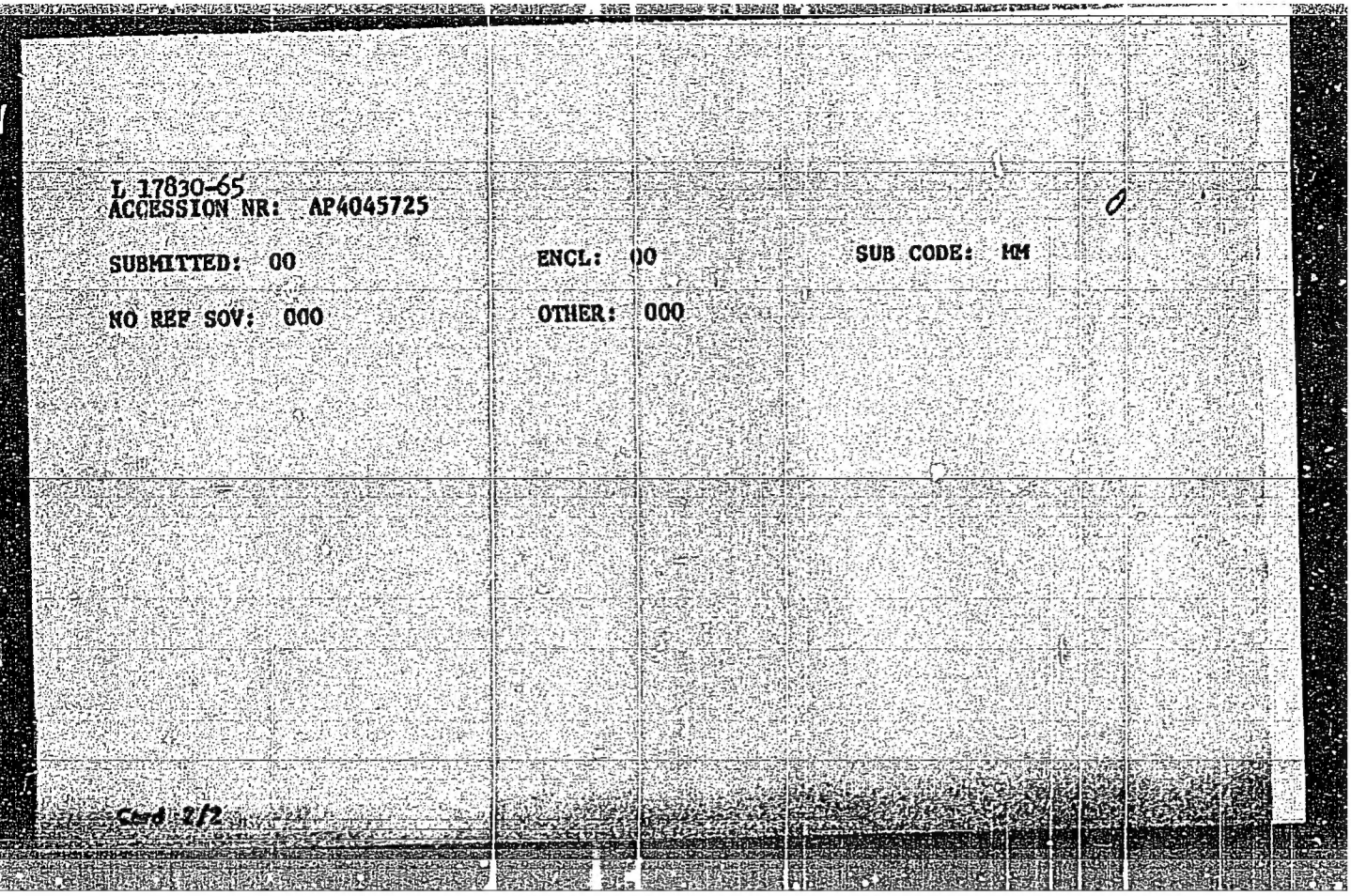
SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1964, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: thin section welding, thin sheet welding, thin sheet TIG welding, thin sheet MIG welding, TIG welding, MIG welding stainless steel welding, aluminum welding, titanium welding

ABSTRACT: A welder for automatic TIG or MIG welding of thin (0.5—2.00 mm) wall sections 250—1500 mm in diameter and up to 1800 mm long has been developed. The faying edges are clamped to a copper back-up bar by a series of key-like clamps, the uniform pressure of which is ensured by a pneumatic system. If necessary, an inert gas back-up can be used. The welder can be used for stainless steel, aluminum, titanium, and other sheet metal. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2



L 17830-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045725

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KURKUMELI, A.A., inzh.; YAKOBSON, Yu.A., inzh.; MOKHOVIKOV, Ye.V., inzh.; SKOPINOV, Ye.N., inzh.

Pneumatic stand for welding plates on a flux padding. Svar.proizv. no.11:40 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

YAKOBSON, Yu. O.

YAKOBSON, Yu. O. -- "Microbiological Processes of Ensilaging Jerusalem Artichoke." Acad Sci Latvian SSR, Inst of Microbiology, 1954. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

YAKOBSON, Yu. O.

USSR / Microbiology. Technical Microbiology. F-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March 1957, 21873

Author : Yakobson, Yu. O.
Inst :
Title : The Physiological Characteristics of Local Strains of Lactic Acid Bacteria Participating in the Ensilage Process.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN LatvSSR, 1955, No 10, 81-86

Abstract: 97 strains of homofermentative lactic acid bacilli were isolated from ensilage (Latvian SSR). Only 10% of these were capable of increasing the acidity of the medium more than 60 mg eq./l. The ability of these ten cultures to utilize different carbohydrates was determined. Some isolated strains can be recommended for ensilaging different fodders. A number of strains isolated from epiphytic microflora of Jerusalem artichoke and Jerusalem artichoke juice were better developed in substrata which contained no Jerusalem artichoke. On the contrary, from material which contained no Jerusalem artichoke, strains were isolated which devel-

Card : 1/2

oped excellently in the juice of Jerusalem artichoke. Therefore, one need not necessarily be restricted to cultures isolated from a given material in order to choose the proper strain for any fodder material.

YAKOBSON, Yu. O.

USSR / Microbiology. F-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21874

Author : Yakobson, Yu. O.
Inst :
Title : A Study of Microbiological Processes of Silaging Jerusalem Artichoke.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta mikrobiol. AN LatvSSR, 1956, No 4, 81-95

Abstract: Silaging Jerusalem artichoke is recommended as an addition to corn silage. The content of lactic acid bacteria in epiphytic microflora of Jerusalem artichoke does not exceed 2-3% of the total number of microorganisms. Among the isolated pure lactic acid bacillus cultures from the epiphytic microflora and from the silage, one group best fermented must, another one Jerusalem artichoke juice. In laboratory ensilage of Jerusalem artichoke juice, the lactic acid bacteria reached their maximum after five days, heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria (including coli-like) in 3-5 days, proteolytic ones, in 1 day. The remaining

Card : 1/2 -17-

USSR / Microbiology. F-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21874

content of proteolytic bacteria was high (1 - 1.6 million per ml). The basis for the use of a culture of active lactic acid bacteria for Jerusalem artichoke ensilage in Latvian SSR is given.

Card : 2/2 -18-

KUKAYN, R.A.[Kukain, R.], kand. med. nauk, red.; PLANDER, E.M.[Planders,E.], kand. med. nauk, red.; LAGANOVSKIY, S.Ya., kand. biol. nauk, red.; PAVLOVICH, D.Ya., kand. biol. nauk, red.; YAKOBSON, Yu.O. [Jakabsons, J.], kand. biol. nauk, red.; SHKLENNIK, Ch., red.; PILADZE, Ye.[Piladze, E.], tekhn. red.

[Micro-organisms and the environment]Mikroorganizmy i sreda. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1962. 142 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu Akademija. Mikrobiologijas instituts.
(MICRO-ORGANISMS)

KUKAYN, R.A.; YAKOBSON, Yu.O.

Augusts Kirchens; on hist 90th birthday. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.6:1136-1138 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(KIRCHENSTEINS, AUGUSTS, 1872-)

KUKAYN, R.A. [Kukainis, R.]; YAKOBSON,, Yu.O. [Jakobsons, J.]

August Martynovich Kirkhenshtein, 1872-1963; an obituary.
Mikrobiologiia 33 no.2:376-378 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

BEKER, M.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VIYESTURS, U.R. [Viesturs, U.] red.; DAMBERGA, B.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; KUKAYN, R.A., [Kukains, R.], doktor med. nauk, red.; KARKLIN'SH, R.Ya. [Karklins, R.], kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; STURIS, T.E., red.; YAKOBSON, Yu.O.[Jakobsons, J.], kand. biol. nauk, red.

[Microbiological processes and production] Mikrobiologicheskie protsessy i proizvodstvo. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latv.SSR, 1964. 153 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu Akademija. Mikrobiologijas instituts.

YAKOBSON, YU.

Significance of ferments in ensiling feeding stuffs, p. 187.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LESHOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 3, 1957.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

BARBALIS, Petr Donatovich; kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; YAKOBSONS, Yuliy Oskarovich, kand.biolog.nauk; KORETSHO, Y.G., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[White sweet clover in the non-Chernozem zone] Belyi donnik v nechernozemnoi polose. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 52 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Sweet clover)

LAUZNE, E.; JAKOBSONS, Yu

Conference on bacterial fertilizers. Vestis Latv ak no.3:131-132 '62.

YAKOBZON, I. A.

"On the Problem of Aberrant Goiter"

report submitted at the Society of Surgeons of the Moldavian SSSR, 1960

So: Zdravookhraneniye, Kishinev, No. 2, March-April 1961, pages 61-64

YAKOBZON, I.A.

Aberrant goiters. Sov.med. 26 no.8:110-112 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.L.Galdyrevskiy) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. N.A.Testemitsanu) na baze Respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach T.V. Moshnyaga), Kishinev.

(GOITER)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041681 S/0153/64/007/002/0237/0239

AUTHOR: Khannanov, T. M; Yakomazova, G. K.

TITLE: Synthesis of 1,3-dinitroalkanes by addition of nitroparaffins to 1-nitroolefins

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 7, no. 2, 1964, 237-239

TOPIC TAGS: dinitroalkane, synthesis, addition reaction, sodium methylate catalyst, nitroparaffin addition reaction, nitroolefin addition reaction, dinitromethylpropane, dinitromethylbutane, dinitropropylpropane, dinitroisobutylpropane, dinitroisobutylbutane, dinitroisobutylmethylbutane

ABSTRACT: The addition reaction between C_1-C_3 nitroparaffins and 1-nitroolefins to form 1,3-dinitroalkanes was investigated. Secondary and tertiary amines were found to be ineffective catalysts; sodium methylate in absolute methanol was used at -2 to 0C. Reactions were run between nitromethane, nitroethane or 2-nitropropane and 1-nitropropylene, 1-nitroamylene and 1-nitromethylamylene. The

Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4041681

yield of the 1,3-dinitro compounds increased as the length of the alkyl radical of the nitroolefin increased. The reactivity of the nitroparaffin in this addition reaction decreased as the length of the nitroalkane increased. The following compounds, not described in the literature, were synthesized and characterized: 1,3-dinitro-2-methylpropane, 1,3-dinitro-2-methylbutane, 1,3-dinitro-2-propylpropane, 1,3-dinitro-2-isobutylpropane, 1,3-dinitro-2-isobutylbutane, and 1,3-dinitro-2-isobutyl-3-methylbutane. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii nefti i gaza, Kazanskii khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Department of Petroleum and Gas Technology, Kazansk Chemical Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Oct62 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

YAKOMOV, V.P., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Discovery of skeleton remnants of prehistoric men in North Africa. (MLRA 10:3)
Priroda 46 no.2:101-102 F '57.

1. Institut etnografii Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Africa, North--Man, Prehistoric)

YAKONCHUK, F.L.

LEVENETS, I. P., YAKONCHUK, F. L.

Bee Culture - Orlov Province

How progressive beekeepers of Orlov Province winter bees. Pchelovodstvo 29 no. 9 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

YEGHCHENKO, T.I., inzh.; YAKONYUK, N.S., inzh.

Use of carbonate sands in concrete. Energ. stroi. no. 4: 75-79 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KATSMAN, F.M.; YAKONOVSKIY, S.V.

Errors in measuring the pitch of ship propellers with goniometers. Izv.tekh. no.12:8-11 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Propellers--Measurment)

VOYTKUNSKIY, Ya.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KATSMAN, F.M., inzh.; FADDEYEV, Yu.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKONOVSKIY, S.V., inzh.

Towing resistance of lifeboats. Sudostroenie 24 no.12:15-20 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(Lifeboats) (Towing) (Ship resistance)

ANTIPASHIN, N.M., inzh.; GALAKTIONOV, V.I., inzh.; YESHCHENKO, T.I., inzh.; YAKUNICHEV, V.I., inzh.; YAKONYUK, N.S., inzh.; LEMEKHOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Preparation of fine natural sand. Stroi. mat. 10 no.1: 25-26 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

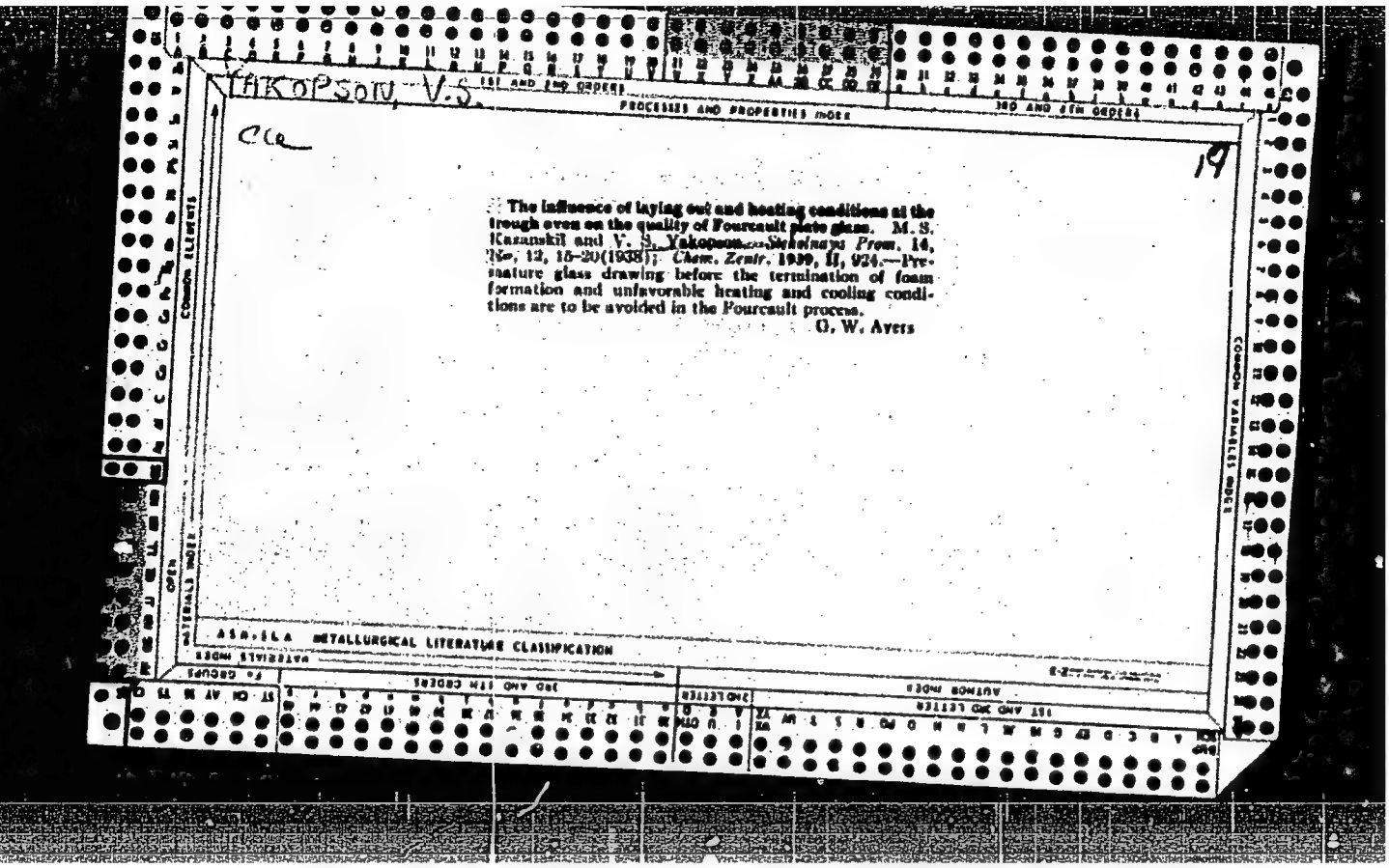
SOKOLOV, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOL'SHUKHIN, V.P.; YAKOPSON, T.S.

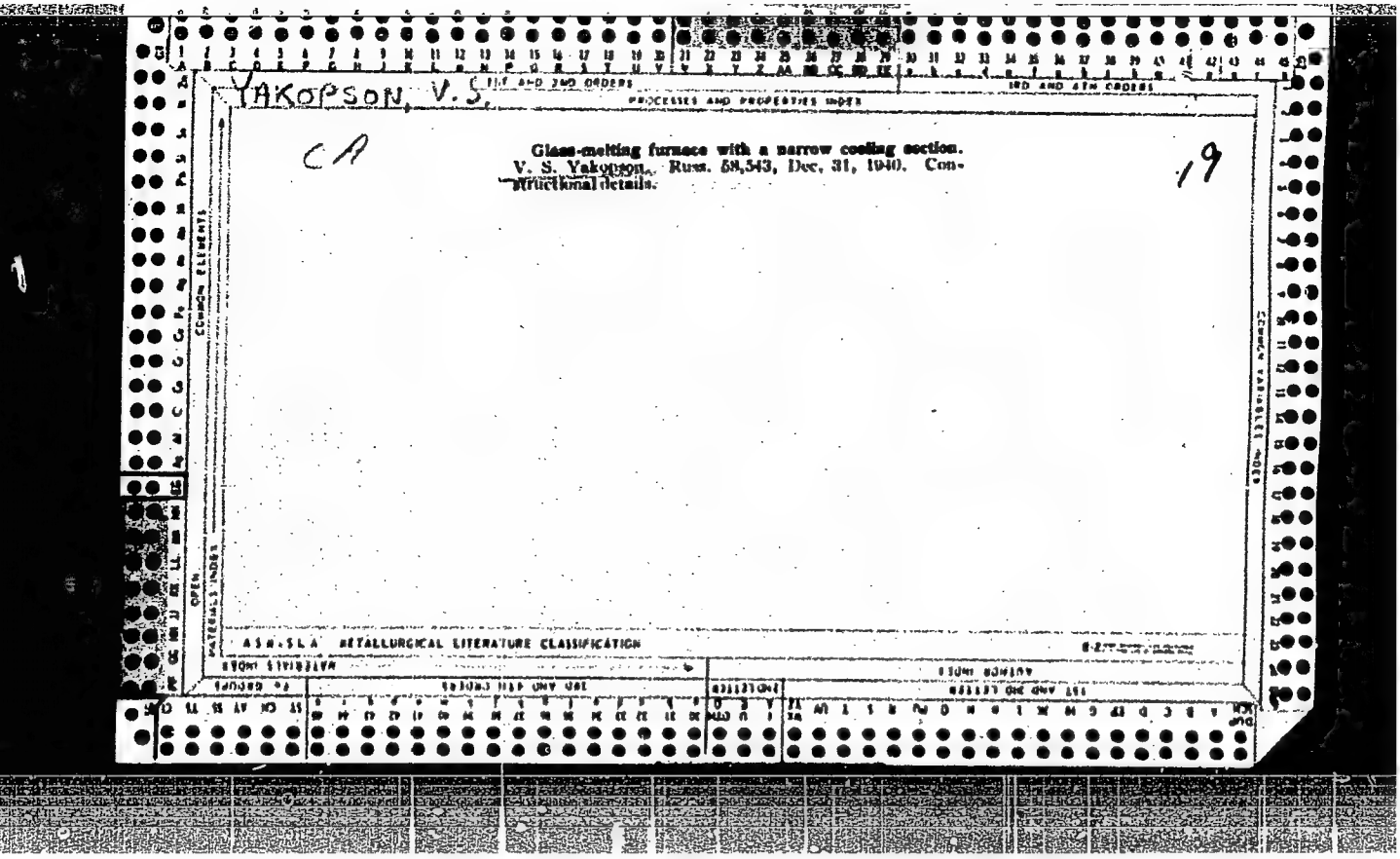
Concerning salt spots and faced ceramic products. Stroi. mat. 9 no.7:31-33 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SOKOLOV, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKOPSON, T.S., inzh.; BOL'SHUKHIN, V.P., inzh.

Using barite wastes for the binding of fusible salts in clays. Stek.i ker. 22 no.10:35-37 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Sokolov, Yakopson). 2. Novosibirskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Bol'shukhin).



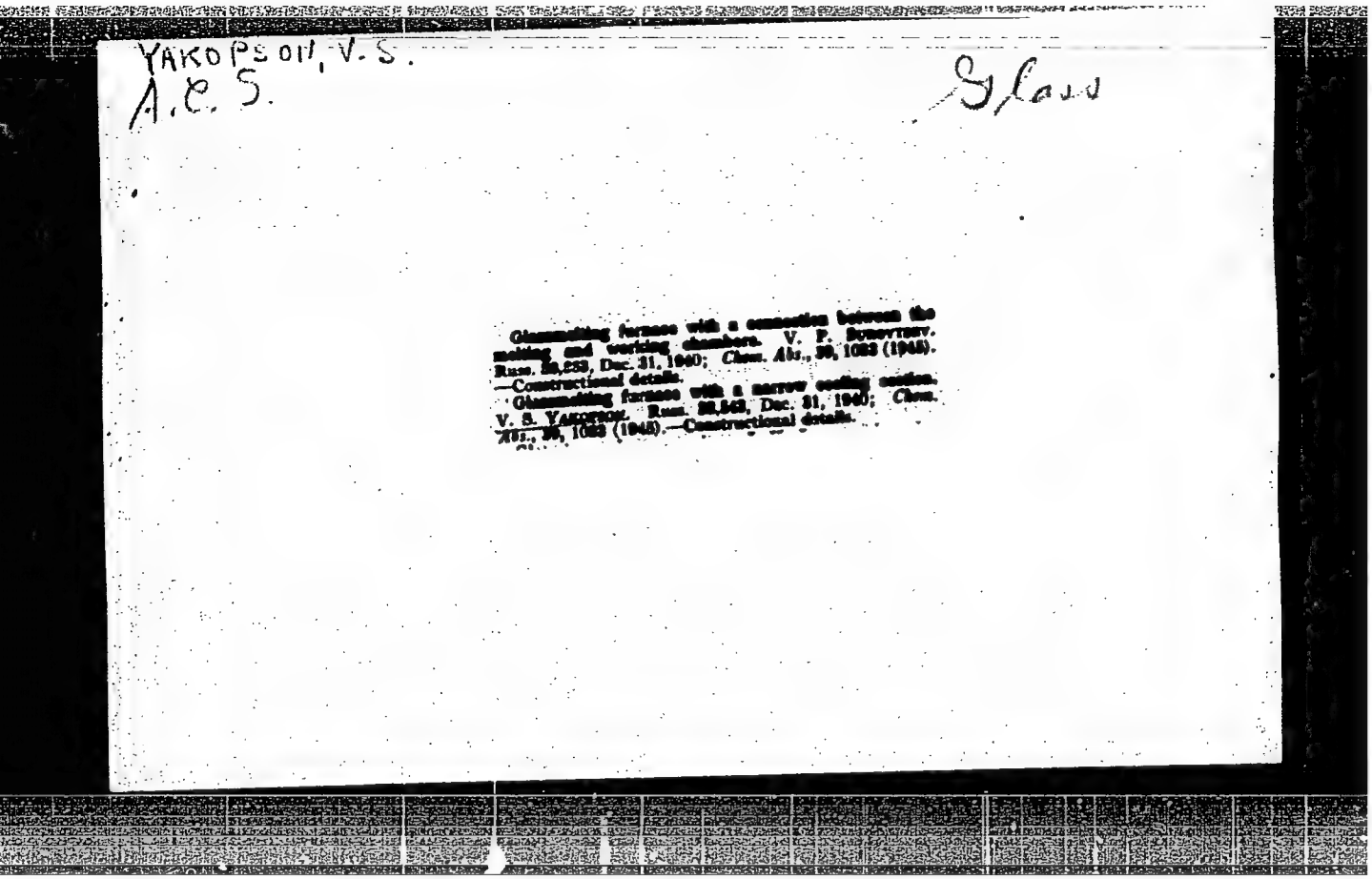


YAKOPSON, V. S.

CA

Glass-melting furnace with a narrow cooling section.
V. S. Yakopson. Russ. 58,543, Dec. 31, 1940. Constructional details.

19



YAKOPSON, V. S.
A.C.S.

Glass

Glassmelting furnace with a connection between the melting and working chambers. V. P. Sobolevskiy. Russ. 58,259, Dec. 31, 1940; *Chem. Abs.*, 39, 1083 (1945). —Constructional details.

Glassmelting furnace with a narrow cooling section. V. S. Yakopson. Russ. 58,543, Dec. 31, 1940; *Chem. Abs.*, 39, 1083 (1945).—Constructional details.

GREBE, A., doktor nauk; REYNISH, G., doktor nauk; TSIMMERMAN, G., doktor nauk; GREBE, F., doktor nauk; UL'BRIKHT, I., doktor nauk; SHIFFNER, R., doktor nauk; FILIPP, B., doktor nauk; RUSHER, Kh., doktor nauk; GASPERSON, G., doktor nauk; KLARE, G., doktor nauk; YAKOPYAN, V.

Search and solutions; important research of the German Democratic Republic chemists. Priroda 54 no.6:83-88 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut izucheniya volokna Germanskoy Akademii nauk v Berline, g. Tel'tov, Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika.

YAKOPSON, V. S.

Glass Manufacture

Problem of selecting the proper batch-briquetting method. Stek. i ker., 9, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions Library of Congress October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

YAKOREV, N.

Maintaining processing conditions. Sov.foto. 19 no.1:59-61 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:3)
(Color photography)

11(2),11(7) SOV/156-59-2-41/48

AUTHORS: Kashirskiy, V. G., Yakoreva, A. R., Petelina, V. S.

TITLE: The Gasification of Pulverized Anthracite in a Stream of Superheated Steam (Gazifikatsiya pylevidnogo antratsita v potoke peregretogo vodyanogo para)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 380-382 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the production of water-gas in generators, approximately 50% of the potential calories of the fuel are utilized. In order to find a more effective method, the authors investigated the process named in the title. Table 1 shows the composition of the anthracite and its ashes. The laboratory installation for the gasifying process was described in previous papers (Refs 1, 2). It consists of a tube, 3.5 m long, electrically heated from outside, with an inner diameter of 12 mm. The process was examined at temperatures of between 950 and 1150 degrees. Intensive gasifying occurred, which was probably aided by the ironoxide content of the ashes as catalyst . Table 2 shows the yield and composition of the gas. A diagram reveals that at increasing temperatures the composition of the gas

Card 1/2

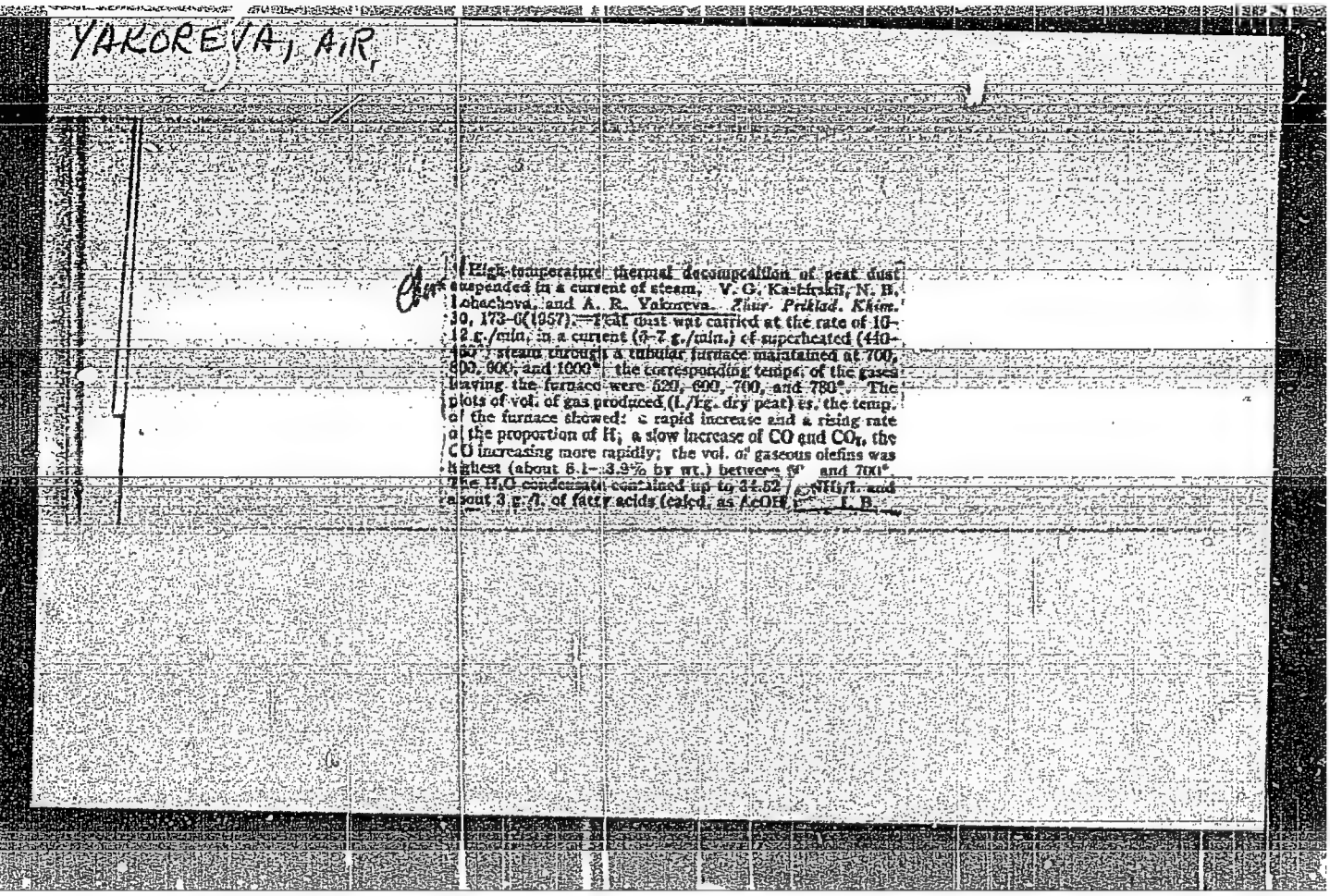
The Gasification of Pulverized Anthracite in a Stream of Superheated Steam SOV/156-59-2-41/48

comes close to that of water-gas. Table 3 gives a balance tabulation of the amount of gasified carbon and decomposed steam. 30% of the steam were decomposed (as against 40% in generators), the yield of water-gas amounted to 20-30% of the yield obtained by generators. Nevertheless the authors are of the opinion that this extraction of water-gas from pulverized anthracite should precede its final combustion in a boiler furnace. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

PRESENTED BY: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo (Scientific Research-Institute for Chemistry Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1958

Card 2/2



YAKOREVA, A.R.

Chem

High-temperature thermal decomposition of peat dust suspended in a current of steam. V. G. Kashtykin, N. B. Lobacheva, and A. R. Yakoreva. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 30, 173-6(1957).—Peat dust was carried at the rate of 10-12 g./min. in a current (5-7 g./min.) of superheated (440-60°) steam through a tubular furnace maintained at 700, 800, 900, and 1000°; the corresponding temps. of the gases leaving the furnace were 520, 600, 700, and 780°. The plots of vol. of gas produced (l./kg. dry peat) vs. the temp. of the furnace showed: a rapid increase and a rising rate of the proportion of H_2; a slow increase of CO and CO_2, the CO increasing more rapidly; the vol. of gaseous olefins was highest (about 8.1–3.9% by wt.) between 5° and 700°. The H_2O condensate contained up to 31.62 g. NH_3/l. and about 3 g./l. of fatty acids (calcd. as AcOH).—I. B.

YAKOREVA, A.K.

2347. THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF POWDERED LIGNITE FROM ALEKSANDRIISK MINES IN A STREAM OF STEAM. Kombirskii, V.G., Peroling, V.S., Lobachava, N.B. and Yakoreva, A.K. (Ukr. Khim. Zh. (Ukr. Chem. J.), 1956, vol. 22, 253-258; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 14209). Steam at 440-450° and powdered lignite in an approximately 1:1 mixture by weight were passed through a furnace at 700-1000°. The temperature of the mixture varied from 620 to 840°. The amount of gaseous product increased greatly as the temperature rose from a point slightly above 650°. Analyses of the gaseous and aqueous products are given for the various temperatures. As the temperature increased the amount of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and hydrogen increased owing to the reaction of water with carbon. This increased the ash content of the resultant coke. The maximum weight % of olefins (23%) in the gaseous product was for a temperature of about 750°. The yield of benzene and other aromatic hydrocarbon was 3-5.5 times that obtained by direct low temperature carbonisation. The content of phenols and volatile acids in the aqueous condensate dropped as the temperature increased; at the higher temperatures their recovery would not be economic. This process is a promising method for obtaining gas for heating, coke, and some aromatic hydrocarbons. C.A.

Saratov State U.

KASHIRSKIY, V.G.; LOBACHEVA, N.B.; YAKOREVA, A.R.

Thermal decomposition of Savelyevka pulverized oil shale in a spray of steam. Uch.zap. SGU 75:27-29 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

YAKOVCHIK, G.S.

Equipment for the cement industry. TSement 27 no.4:11-13 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Cement plants--Equipment and supplies)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5770

Yakovchuk, Nikolay Stepanovich, Valentin Yevgen'yevich Chelnokov, and Mikhail Petrovich Geyfman

Ploskostnyye tranzistory (Junction Transistors) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1961. 262 p. 15,700 copies printed.

Reviewer: Yu. K. Barsukov; Scientific Ed.: S. Ya. Shats; Ed.: Z. V. Vlasova; Tech. Ed.: R. K. Tsal.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for radio engineers and scientific personnel concerned with semiconductor application, and for students in this field.

COVERAGE: The authors present the general fundamentals of the physical processes occurring in the p-n junction and in junction transistors. Basic calculations of various transistorized circuits are given in detail. Certain shipboard transistorized instruments are also described. Source materials include original articles and monographs, as well as works of the authors themselves.

Card 1/7

Chs. I and II were written by V. Ye. Chelnokov, Chs. III to IX and the appendix by N. S. Yakovchuk, and Ch. X by M. P. Geyfman. The authors thank Yu. K. Barsukov and V. I. Stafeyev (Candidates of Physics and Mathematics), S. Ya. Shats, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. M. Tuchkevich, Professor, L. Chizhov, and A. K. Yakovchuk for their help. There are 57 references: 28 Soviet, 28 English, and 1 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

ACCESSION NR: AP4026151 S/0108/64/019/003/0063/0065

AUTHOR: Yakovchuk, N. S. (Active member)

TITLE: Evaluation of the flicker effect in some types of amplifier tubes

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 19, no. 3, 1964, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: amplifier tube, flicker effect, Soviet tube flicker effect, electron tube

ABSTRACT: Well-known theoretical data on the flicker effect is cited. Experimental curves of the spectral density of the anode current vs. frequency for a 6Zh4 tube are shown. In order to evaluate the differential and integral flicker effect, the spectral density $F(f_{av})$ at an average frequency f_{av} should be known. This density experimentally determined at 30 cps is reported for the following Soviet tubes: 6Zh4, EF-14, 6Zh1P, 6Zh5P, 6Zh9P, 6N8, 6N3P. This data and the formulas given in the article permit estimating the flicker-effect

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026151

current or voltage in any frequency band where the law 1/f holds true. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun62 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PAVLOV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; YAKOVCHUK, N.S., nauchn. red.; LESKOVA, L.R., red.

[Semiconductor control devices for ship atomic plants] Poluprovodnikovye upravliaiushchie ustroistva dlia sudovykh atomnykh ustanovok. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 166 p. (MIRA 17:12)

LIS, S.F., slesar'; SAFRONOV, N.I.; YAKOVCHUK, V.V.; POLISHCHUK, V.A., brigadir; VYSOTIN, V.Ye.

Innovations. Transp. stroi. 15 no.3:51 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Instruktor Novosibirskoy normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii (for Safronov). 2. Trest Novorossiyskmorstroy (for Yakovchuk, Polishchuk). 3. Solginskiy domostroitel'nyy kombinat tresta Transstroypromkonstruktsiya (for Vysotin).

YAKOVCHUK, Yu. Ye.

YAKOVCHUK, Yu. Ye. --"Effect of Phosphorus on the Transformations in Carbon Steel (With Carbon Content Up to 0.8% and Phosphorus Content Up to 0.2%)." *(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst, Kiev, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences

SVECHNIKOV, V.N., akademik, doktor tekhn.nauk; YAKOVCHUK, Yu.Ye., kand.tekhn. nauk

Heat treatment and alloying of phosphorus steels. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.met. no.5:163-169 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.AN USSR (for Svechnikov). 2.Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. (Steel--Metallurgy) (Phosphorus)

SOV/126-6-3-17/32

AUTHORS: Svechnikov, V. N. and Yakovchuk, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: Influence of Phosphorus and Nickel on the Cold Brittleness of Medium Carbon Steel (Vliyaniye fosfora i nikelya na khladnolomkost' sredneuglerodistoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 3, pp 505-511 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations described in this paper represent a branch of the work carried out in recent years in the laboratory of the authors relating to cold brittleness of phosphorous medium carbon steel. I. A. Rinebolt and W. Y. Harris (Ref.4) published results of investigations of the separate influence of P and Ni on the cold brittleness of steel. However, as far as the authors are aware, the simultaneous influence of these elements has not been studied. Furthermore, the influence of these elements on the cold brittleness was studied predominantly on low carbon steels, usually not exceeding 0.2% and in no case exceeding 0.3%. Such limitation of the carbon content in the investigations is inadvisable since it was established that with increasing carbon content the unfavourable influence of P increases and the favourable

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influence of Ni decreases. The authors of this paper investigated predominantly the cold brittleness of steels containing 0.50% C. Three heats were produced in a high frequency acidically lined furnace with a P content up to 0.15% and Ni contents up to 2% (heats 1-3, Table 1). In addition, four more heats were produced (Nos.4-7, Table 1) with P contents up to 0.25% and other variations in the contents. Specimens from these steels were tested in the forged state and in the normalised state using standard notched specimens. The tests were effected in the temperature range +20 to -50°C, testing at each temperature 5 to 7 specimens of each heat. The graph, Fig.1, shows the temperature dependence of the impact strength of carbon steels with various C contents and of 0.3% carbon steels with various P contents. According to earlier work (Ref.2), for the C content under consideration, an increase of the P content from 0.014 to 0.084% reduces the impact strength in the temperature range -45 to +15°C by about 1 kgm/cm^2; a

 further increase of the P content to 0.128% brings

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about a decrease by 1.5 to 2.0 kgm/cm^2. It was found that for the given P content the impact strength and its temperature dependence depends on the grain size of the steel. P dissolves preferentially in the ferrite and not in the austenite and does not influence appreciably the eutectoidal content of carbon. The micro-hardness of ferrite increases continuously from 131 to 241 units if the P content is raised from 0.11 to 1.42%. The influence of P on the cold brittleness cannot be explained solely by its influence on the grain size, it has also to be explained from the point of view of its influence on the properties of the solid solution. The assumption has been expressed that P influences the structure of the crystal lattice and brings about an increase of the resistance to displacement at lower temperatures. The results of impact tests on steels containing 0.15% P and alloyed with various contents of Ni are entered in Table 2 and graphed in Fig.2. The results obtained with the three steels indicate that an increase in the Ni content brings about a progressive

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shift of the upper limit of the critical temperature of brittle fracture; nickel also increases appreciably the impact strength in the case of brittle fracture with increasing P content. Thus, on the average at -50°C the steels 1, 2, 3 (Table 2) with nickel contents of 0, 1.08 and 2.04% have impact strengths of 0.3, 0.5 and 2.0 kgm/cm^2 respectively. The micro-structure of phosphorous steels shows a characteristic anomaly; in the below-eutectoidal steels the presence of two ferrites can be observed, a P-enriched "relief" ferrite and "ordinary" ferrite surrounding it which is P-impoverished. Within the limits of concentrations pertaining in the tests, the P content does not influence appreciably the position of the eutectoidal point as regards the carbon content. Figs.3-5 show some of the obtained micro-structures. In view of the fact that an increased pearlite content was anticipated to bring about reduction in the maximum impact strength, whilst the presence of Ni in the ferritic matrix should bring about an increase in the impact strength of the steel during

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brittle fracture, the authors investigated the influence of heat treatment, consisting of hardening in water from 850°C followed by tempering at 650°C for one hour, as a result of which a disperse uniformly distributed granular cementite was obtained in a fine grain ferritic matrix. In Fig.6 the impact strength vs. temperature curve is given for one of the tested steels in the initial normalised state, as well as after the here mentioned heat treatment. It can be seen that the temperature of transition into the brittle state is not appreciably affected by such a heat treatment but the impact strength is considerably improved by it and increases to 3.6 kg/cm^2 at +20°C and 1.8 kg/cm^2 at -40°C as a result. It can, therefore, be concluded that the temperature of appearance of the first signs of brittle fracture and the temperature of the complete transformation of the steel into the brittle state are determined fundamentally by the properties of the ferrite, whilst the magnitude of the impact strength in the tough state is limited by the quantity of pearlite in the normal case and, under special conditions, by the shape of

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the cementite separations and its distribution inside the ferritic matrix. In this paper the authors do not deal with the influence of deoxidation with aluminium on the temper brittleness of steel, since this problem was dealt with by one of the authors (Ref 2) and T. N. Armstrong and A. P. Gagnebin (Ref 3) in earlier work.
There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 3 English, 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1956

1. Steel--Mechanical properties 2. Phsophorus--Metallurgical effects
3. Nickel--Metallurgical effects 4. Steel--Test results

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SOV/126-6-5-14/43

AUTHORS: Svechnikov, V.N., and Yakovchuk, Yu.Ye.

TITLE: Influence of Heat Treatment on the Structure and Cold Shortness of Phosphor Steel (Vliyaniye termicheskoy obrabotki na strukturu i khladnolomkost' fosforistoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 5, pp 849 - 857 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two anomalies are encountered in medium carbon phosphorus-containing steel .. 1) the existence of two ferrites, one of which is enriched in P and appears in relief in micro-sections; 2) separation of cementite from pearlite, forming a structurally independent constituent if the P exceeds 0.15% (Refs 1, 2, 3). Svechnikov et al. (Ref 1) expressed the desirability for a special heat treatment to be worked out which would bring about isolation of a considerable quantity of P in "relief" pearlite, thus lowering the temperature at which cold shortness sets in. The authors of this paper decided to explore the possibilities of such a heat treatment. First, the influence of P content on the temperatures of the A_{c1}, A_{c3} and A_{cm} points were investigated, the methods adopted being based on the work of Oelsen (Ref 5). C and P behave

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differently both qualitatively and quantitatively in α and γ-iron; they rapidly redistribute themselves during phase changes, P mainly concentrating in ferrite and C mainly in austenite. This non-uniformity in distribution remains after the phase changes are complete. Steels of various C and P content were tested dilatometrically at a heating and cooling rate of 3 °C/min, except in cases where the critical points were above 1 000 °C or where the temperature of completion of dissolution of secondary cementite in hyper-eutectoid steels was used for determining the critical points, when a micro-structural method was used. The results are shown in Figures 1 (heating) and 2 (cooling) in the form of graphs (temperature against % C) for steels of various P contents. Figure 3 shows the boundaries of the one-phase region of austenite in relation to P content for steels of constant C content. In Figure 4, experimental and theoretical curves for the beginning and completion of the α to γ transformation on heating steels with a constant P content are shown. Figure 5 is a micro-photograph of 0.8% C, 0.3% P steel,

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cooled from the one-phase region of austenite and quenched from 850 °C after 15 minutes' soaking. Martensite, cementite and ferrite are evident. The same alloy slowly cooled is shown in Figures 6 and 7. Here, the pearlite is surrounded by a network of ferrite within which again there is a network of cementite. The absence of phosphide in these micro-sections is probably due to redistribution of the dissolved phosphide between the α and γ phases. In order to estimate the phosphide in ferrite, the micro-hardness was plotted against % P (see Figure 8) and from this diagram the relief ferrite in steels containing 0.3 to 0.4% C and 0.15% P was found to contain 0.25 to 0.70% P and that in 0.5 to 0.7% C steels, 1.2 to 1.5% P. The P content of the ferrite network containing the cementite network was 1.21 - 1.36%, which approaches the solubility of P in α-iron at temperatures of 800 to 870 °C at which the austenisation of steels containing 0.2 and 0.3% P is complete. A P content exceeding 0.05% reduces the strength of steel. The reasons for this have remained obscure until recently. The authors of this paper, in an

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effort to elucidate this problem, have carried out the following experiments: refined steel containing 0.48% C, 0.142% P, 0.228% Si, 0.44% Mn and 0.26% S was cast into small ingots which were forged into rods. These in turn were cut into billets for making standard test pieces. The billets were normalised at 800 °C and one half of them were made into test pieces for an impact test; the other half were heated to and soaked at 760 °C for one hour and then air-cooled. Sharpy impact tests were carried out at 0 °C and various temperatures below. The results are given in a table and in Figure 9. The impact strength of the latter specimens is greater at all testing temperatures than that of the former. Their micro-structure is shown in Figure 10 and approaches that aimed at. The microhardness of the isolated islands of "relief" ferrite was found to be 210 kg/mm^2, that of the surrounding ordinary ferrite 135 kg/mm^2. Such a hardness of "relief" ferrite suggests a P content of up to 1%.

SOV/126-6-5-14/43

Influence of Heat Treatment on the Structure and Cold Shortness of Phosphor Steel

There are 10 figures, 1 table and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1957

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SVECHNIKOV, V.N.; BELYAYEVA, V.P.; YAKOVCHUK, Yu.Ye.

Effect of alloying on the cold shortness of medium carbon steel with phosphorus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.4: 129-136 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel alloys--Brittleness)

SVECHNIKOV, V.N.; YAKOVCHUK, Yu.Ye.; BELYAYEVA, V.P.

Effect of alloying on the cold brittleness of medium carbon phosphorous steel. Report no.2. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 5 no.6:120-127 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel alloys--Brittleness)

L 26643-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5025330 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/003/0433/0441

AUTHOR: Gerzha, L. A.; Syutkina, V. I.; Yakovleva, E. S.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Brittleness of AB ordered alloys with face centered cubic lattice

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 433-441

TOPIC TAGS: ordered alloy, crystal dislocation, copper alloy, shear stress, metal recrystallalization, crystal lattice structure, gold alloy, brittleness

ABSTRACT: The effect of ordering on the development of brittleness in CuAu alloy was studied. A dislocation model was suggested to explain the reason for the development of the brittle state in AB type ordered alloys with face centered cubic lattice. It is caused by the formation of a fine domain structure with differently directed layers of similar atoms, since with the migration of displacement through these domain boundaries, shearing stress should change. In the process of CuAu alloy ordering, recrystallization occurs, caused by phase work-hardening which develops due to the change in alloy lattice symmetry. We take this opportunity to thank B. A. Grinberg for useful discussions in

UDC: 539.292:539.56

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L 26643-66

ACC NR: AP5025330

considering the results of our work. Orig. art. has: 8 figs.

SUB CODE: 11,20 / SUBM DATE: 22Jul64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2

YAKOVENKO, A.

Annoying shortcomings of a good machine. Pozh.delo 6 no.9:29 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika pozharnoy chasti, Barnaul.
(Fire departments--Equipment and supplies)
(Pumping machinery)

YAKOVENKO, A.

Overall mechanization of transhipment operations in the port of Zhdanov. Mor.flot 19 no.10:29-31 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Zhdanovskogo porta.
(Zhdanov--Cargo handling)

YAKOVENKO, A.

How much does a pood of grain cost? Sov.profsoiuzy 19 no.3:5-7 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predsedatel' profsoyuznogo komiteta Orenburgskogo territorial'nogo proizvodstvennogo kolkhozno-sovkhoznogo upravleniya, Orenburgskaya obl.
(Orenburg Province—Agricultural administration)

YAKOVENKO, A.

Need for indices stimulating improvement of organization. Mor. flot 25 no.3:7-9 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nachal'nik Zhdanovskogo porta.

DEM'YANCHUK, A.S.; YAKOVENKO, A.A.

Spectral analysis of magnetic alloys. Zav.lab. 28 no.5:565-566 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona AN USSR.
(Alloys--Magnetic properties) (Spectrum analysis)

YAKOVENKO, A.F., tekhnik; GOLIKOV, V.V., master.

Improving the work of chain grates designed for anthracite fuel.
Energetik 5 no.6:8-10 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Boilers)

MAKAREVICH, L.F.; ZHUK, V.L.; BALYURA, V.I.; MEKHEDA, V.P.; YAKOVENKO, A.G.

Work of separation plants. Sakh.prom. no.4:17-20 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Chernovitskiy sakhsveklotrest (for Makarevich, Zhuk, Balyura).
2. Stanislavskiy sovnarkhoz (for Mekheda). 3. Bovshevskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Yakovenko).
(Sugar industry)

YAKOVENKO, Aleksey Grigor'yevich

YAKOVENKO, Aleksey Grigor'yevich.

[In a responsible position] Na vysokom postu. L'viv, Knyzhkovo-zhurnal'ne vyd-vo, 1955. 41 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Farm management)

YAKOVENKO, A. I.

USSR/Mining Equipment
Mining Methods

Aug 48

"The Use of Excavators in Stripping the Korkinsk Pits," I. P. Ponomarev, A. I. Yakovenko, Engineers, 4 pp

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 8

UZTM excavators manufactured at the Korinsk Repair Factory have replaced Kovrovets steam powered excavators at subject strip mines. Gives typical working conditions for the excavators. Tabulates productivity of several types of excavators.

PA 29/49T90

YAKOVENKO, A.I., gornyy inzh. (g.Korkino)

Most advantageous time for the car change in strip mining.
Ugol' 34 no.10:14-16 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Strip mining)
(Mine railroads--Cars)

YAKOVENKO, A.I., gornyy inzh.

Potentialities for an increase in labor productivity at the Korkino strip mine. Ugol' 38 no.11:41-43 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Trest Korkinugol'.

YAKOVENKO, A.I., inzh.

Selecting the ruling gradient for the ascent of railroad tracks in open-pit mines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. gor. zhur. no.8:91-100 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Trest Korkinugol'. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornykh mashin i rudnichnogo transporta Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta im. V.V.Vakhrusheva.
(Strip mining) (Mine railroads)

YAKOVENKO, A.I., inzh.

Improving the technology of casting cones for charging systems. Mashinostroenie no.6:53-54 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

YAKOVENKO, Aleksandr Ivanovich; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Fixed assets of seaports and the improvement of their use] Osnovnye sredstva morskikh portov i uluchshenie ikh ispol'zovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1958. 52 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Harbors)

YAKOVENKO, A.I., inzh.

Design of borehole charges in open pits. Vzryv. delo no.51/8: 108-120 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Trest Korkinugol'.

(Blasting)

YAKOVENKO, A.I., gornyy inzh.

Increasing the productivity of excavators. Gor. zhur. no.9: 71-72 S '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Korkinskiy trest ugol'nykh predpriyatiy.
(Excavating machinery)

BITKOLOV, Nur Zakirzyanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKITIN, Vladimir Sergeyevich; YAKOVENKO, A.I., gorn. inzh., retsenzent; NURMUKHAMEDOVA, V.F., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Ventilation of open pit mines] Provetrivanie kar'erov. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 251 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Mine ventilation)

YAKOVENKO, A.I., gornyy inzh.

Readers' response to the article by I.V.Glauera "Calculation of the width of break-up during blasting of benches in open strip mines"; "Ugol'," 1963, No.4. Uhol' 39 no.1:68-69 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Korkinskiy trest ugol'nykh predpriyatiy.

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S/858/62/000/001/002/013
D296/D307

27.1250
27.1160

AUTHORS: Sukhomlinov, B. F., Yedkina, V. D. and Yakovenko, A.N.

TITLE: The electrophoretic pattern of serum and liver proteins after exposure to ionizing radiation

SOURCE: L'vov. Universytet. Problemna lyaboratoriya radiobiolohiyi. Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii, no. 1, 1962, 8-25

TEXT: The authors investigated by means of electrophoresis the serum protein fractions, and the soluble proteins of dogs exposed to radiation. Dogs weighing 8 - 25 kg were exposed to a single dose of x rays ranging from 600 to 1000r from a distance of 1 m, at 14r/min. Blood samples were taken under standard conditions from the saphenous vein. The soluble proteins of the liver were obtained by in vitro perfusion, which yielded a solution containing up to 4% soluble proteins. The electrophoresis was carried out on agar gel, with a field of 4 v/cm and current of 18 - 20 mA, at pH 8.6, on 12 - 15 cm strips. The authors obtained 6 - 8 fractions

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from the serum proteins and 10 - 15 fractions from the soluble liver proteins within 3.5 - 4 hours. From the electrophoretic strips of the serum of healthy dogs the authors found 6 - 8 well-separated fractions (albumins, α_1- and α_2-, β_1-, β_2- and γ-globulins). In some cases the β_1 fraction could be subdivided into β_1^1 and β_1^2. Four days after exposure, marked changes could be observed in the electrophoretic pattern of the serum protein fractions. The proportion of albumin decreased and that of α_2-globulin increased. These changes were even more marked at the peak of radiation sickness, with an additional increase in the α_3-fraction. At this time a completely new fraction, the so-called α_4-fraction appeared, which according to the authors is a sign of the impending death of the animal. In those animals which recovered from radiation sickness, the recovery was preceded by the disappearance of this fraction. The β_1- and β_2-fractions usually showed an initial decrease followed by an increase. In the authors' opinion, this increase is

connected with an immunological reaction, such as the formation of antibodies against denaturated proteins formed as a consequence of the oxidation of SH-groups. The 10 - 15 fractions, found in the electrophoretic pattern of the soluble liver proteins, could be grouped according to their mobility. Each group corresponded to one of the serum protein fractions. It was found that the changes in these fractions were quite similar to those found in the serum protein fractions but were even more marked. The authors conclude that radiation affects the protein synthesis in the liver. There are 11 figures and 11 tables.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pereli-vaniya krovi i laboratoriya radiobiologii L'vovskogo universiteta (L'vov Scientific Research Institute of Blood Transfusion and Laboratory of Radiobiology, L'vov University)

Card 3/3

1. YAKOVENKO, A. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Lumbering - Chermoz

7. Complete mechanization of work at the Chermoz lumber enterprise. Mekh. trud. rab. 7, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

[illegible], A.F.

Opyt Gorodishchenskogo lespromkhoza (Practices of the Gorodishche logging camp). Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1954. 56 p. (Grafik tsiklechnosti na lesozagotovkakh)

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No 9, Dec 1954

YAKOVENKO, A.R.

Efficient use of gas condensate. Gaz. delo no.12:47 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kiyevskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennoy gazovoy inspektsii.

YAKOVENKO, A. T.

Changes in the agrophysical properties of dark-colored Chestnut soils due to increased depth of the arable layer. Uch. zap. Sar. un. 64:217-233 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Russia, Southern--Plowing)

YAKOVENKO, A.T.; IVANOVA, M.V., red.

[Hydrophysical properties of dark Chestnut and meadow Chernozem soils as related to tillage] Vodno-fizicheskie svoistva temnokashtanovykh i lugovo-chernozemnykh pochv v sviazi s ikh obrabotkoi. Saratov, Izd-vo Saratovskogo univ., 1965. 31 p. (MIRA 19:1)

YAKOVENKO, A. Z.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63363

Author: Sukhanovskiy, S. I., Chudakov, M. I., Yakovenko, A. Z.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Active Hydrolysis Lignin for the Rubber Industry

Original Periodical: Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom-st', 1956, No 3, 13-14

Abstract: Maximum yield of activated lignin with least expenditure of alkali can be attained on using NaOH in an amount of 30% of the amount of initial lignin and carrying out the cooking at 180° for 4 hours. On decrease of the modulus from 10 to 6.2 and the amount of NaOH from 40 to 25% of the weight of hydrolysis lignin the yield of activated lignin decreases slightly and its concentration in the solution increases from 7 to 11%. At the same time concentration of the residual free NaOH decreases by more than 2 times, and its expenditure per one kg of activated lignin to 0.33-0.35 kg.

Card 1/1

MALCHENKO, A.L., prof.; YAKOVENKO, A.Z.

Production of glutamic acid and sodium glutamate. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.4:403-410 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Glutamic acid)

5(3) SOV/71-59-3-9/23

AUTHOR: Yakovenko, A.Z.

TITLE: Rectification Apparatus of the System "Pulverization by Impact" (Rektifikatsionnyy apparat sistemy "Udarnoye raspyleniye")

PERIODICAL: Spirtovaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3, pp 20-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains the description of a new kind of apparatus under the designation "Pulverization by Impact" (Zhe-transfer) developed by the French Company "Masterskiye i kuznitsy Luary" [Loire] (K.A.F.L.). The article is based on a report by Engineer Beri on the 29th International Congress of Industrial Chemistry in Paris in 1956. The apparatus consists of a column with built-in deflectors arranged opposite one another, under a certain angle, in such a way that the steam entering at the bottom mixes in the contact chamber with the liquid. Due to the design of the column both phases, the liquid and the gaseous, pass through the contact chamber almost horizontally and subsequently follow separate movements, one in the direction of the light fraction, the other in the direction of the heavy fraction. The process is illustrated by two schematic diagrams. The K.A.F.L.

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SOV/71-59-3-9/23

Rectification Apparatus of the System "Pulverization by Impact"

Company turns out rectification units for purest ethyl alcohol, distilled from molasses and starchy material. The columns, made of acid-resisting steel, are simple in design and supposed to consume 45 kg of steam per 1 dkl of waterless alcohol. There are 2 schematic diagrams.

Card 2/2

FADDEYEV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKOVENKO, B.V., inzh.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Electric drive systems of powerful belt conveyors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.8:167-173 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut gornogo dela Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Rekomendovana kafedroy rudnichnogo transporta Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.

FADDEYEV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLOTKOVSKIY, V.S., inzh.; YAKOVENKO, B.V., inzh.

Effect of subfreezing temperatures on the operation of belt conveyers. Gor. zhur. no.6:20-21 Je '64. (MRA 17:11)

1. Institut gornogo dela, g. Sverdlovsk.

YAKOVENKO, D.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 940

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi

Novyye raboty v oblasti provodnoy svyazi; informatsionnyy sbornik (New Works in the Field of Wire Communication; Collection of Information) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, [1957] 85 p. (Tekhnika svyazi) 10,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Golubtsov, I.Ye.; Ed.: Bogacheva, G.V.; Tech. Ed.: Shefer, G.I.

PURPOSE: This brochure is addressed to specialists interested in recent developments in the field of wire communication.

COVERAGE: The monograph is a collection of five articles written by members of the staff of NIITS--Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi (Scientific Research Institute of Urban and Rural Telephone Communications) of the Ministry of Communications of the USSR. The articles discuss new, contactless devices for telephone switching and triode transistor amplifiers for use in telephone networks. They conduct calculations for optimal dimensions of A-F coils with a toroidal core and offer formulas and a nomogram for quick calculation of the operating phase constant of complex circuits, which can be represented in the form of cascaded, relatively simple four-pole networks.

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